

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LETTING CLERKS GO.

Another upheaval among the employees in the Treasury Department.

WOMEN WEEP AND WRING THEIR HANDS

Men who have grown gray in the service turned out.

GEORGIA'S HAVE VERY FAIR LOOK

None dismissed, but several are transferred—one gets a promotion—one place where merit counts.

Washington, October 1.—(Special)—Under the Dockey bill there has been a great shaking up in the treasury. It is doubtful if there was ever enacted within the treasury building a scene similar to that which occurred there this morning.

The average treasury clerk is always in his place at 9 o'clock. A great many of them were at their desks long before that hour this morning and many of them were very anxious faces.

Only forty-two clerks were dropped Saturday, but in the reorganization of the department all the old clerks knew there would be a "gambol" for the new places, and that some twenty odd employees would have to go on the temporary roll.

It is one of the few departments under the government where merit counts and a great majority of the employees have to work hard.

"Where do I stand?" asked an old, white-haired clerk in the appointment clerk's office this morning.

"You are on the temporary roll," was the response.

"What does that mean?"

"There is an appropriation of \$30,000 for the payment of the clerks on that roll."

"How long will it last?"

"Until about the end of December."

"Then what becomes of me?"

"I don't know."

The old clerk swallowed something in his throat and walked away. It was an uncommon sight to see two women clerks walking down the corridor in tears, trying to comfort each other, and Mr. Dockey's ears must have burned.

The Georgians in the department were very lucky. Not one of them was dropped, but several were ousted from old places and given new and harder ones.

Eugene P. Pepper was transferred from the office of the first comptroller to the second auditor's division and was removed from the treasury to the old Wyman building. He is placed in charge of the military division. Mr. Forte, of Stewart county, was reduced from a chief's position in the second comptroller's office to a law clerkship in the comptroller's office.

Thomas A. Hodgen, of Athens, was promoted from a \$1,000 clerkship in the office of the late comptroller to one paying \$1,300.

Rev. Chauncey C. Williams, of St. Paul's Augusta, with Mrs. Williams and Master Norton Williams, spent yesterday and today in Washington. Dr. Williams preached yesterday at Epiphany church and gave today to sightseeing and discussing politics.

Mr. Charles R. Crisp was in the city today on private business for his father, Speaker Crisp. He left for Georgia tonight to cast his vote for the state ticket.

A PROTEST FROM GERMANY

Against the Sugar Schedule in the New Tariff.

Washington, October 1.—An international convention involving the United States and Germany has been raised by that feature of the new tariff law which inspired the most domestic trouble—the sugar schedule. The German government, through its ambassador, Baron von Laue, Jelich, has now sent a protest to the secretary of state against that clause of the act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars imported from those governments which pay an export bounty on the article to their producers. The ambassador has just arrived in this city from Berlin, and, by the privilege of being conveyed to the department of state by an official of the embassy acting as chargé d'affaires in his absence, had been the subject of a conference. It is held by the German government that this feature of the new tariff act is oppressive in its action against the sugar interests of Germany and other countries which violate the spirit of the treaty arrangements between the two governments, particularly in view of the concession by which the embargo against American pork for a time enforced by Germany was raised. Germany thinks that her commercial interests in this matter should be protected by making the most favored nation to use the common treaty term of Europe. Her representatives here, however, understand the status of the case; that it is not in the power of the state or treasury department to change the working of the existing laws; that it is the prerogative of congress alone to legislate that step.

The German ambassador said tonight that the protest had been entered in a friendly spirit. While the nature of the law to which his government objected operated also against France, Austria and Belgium, it was much more favorable to the German sugar interests because the import duty paid by Germany was lower than that granted by either of the other countries mentioned, so much lower that the German exporters were placed at a decided disadvantage in competing with their neighbors in the markets of America.

"We are told that the discrimination removed, he said, the German sugar growers would be able to conduct a profitable business with the United States. The ambassador was very hopeful that legislation would be adopted at the short session of congress to obviate the discrimination against his country.

AN ERROR OF THE PRINTER.

It Was That Which Caused the Letter of the President to Be Omitted.

Washington, October 1.—When Senator Faulkner, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, was shown the article charging the committee with expunging the letters of President Cleveland from the campaign book, he said:

"Our republican friends can make some political capital from the statement that the letters of President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson and Mr. Catchings have been omitted from the campaign book, particularly if they can find it necessary in order to remove any question of doubt that may result by reason of this political effort of our opponents to state that the omission occurred in but thirty copies of the entire first edition, through an error of the printer in binding the book.

All the others contained those letters, and the second edition, which is now coming in this evening, printed from the same plates, contains them also."

THREE MASKED MEN

Held Up a Train on the Southern Pacific—One of Them Killed.

Phoenix, Ariz., October 1.—At 12:15 o'clock a.m. the east bound Southern Pacific train was held up one and a half miles east of Maricopa by three masked men. One of the robbers rode on the lead baggage car of Maricopa, while the other two flagged the train. As it slackened up the fellow aboard passed quickly into the engine, and at the point of two revolvers forced Engineer Holloway and Fireman Martin to descend, uncoupled the engine and proceed ahead of the train for a half or three-quarters of mile. In the meantime one of the masked robbers had shot a hole in the side of the other stood outside. No shots were fired, nor were the passengers alarmed while the robbery was in progress. The engineer and fireman were walked back ahead of robber No. 1 to the express car, where they arrived at about the time the other two were ready to depart. All three then rode home, which were tied near and struck out in southerly direction toward the Mexican line, which is fifty miles from the track.

The amount which Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger reports as having been captured is \$10.

The robbers were overtaken about eighteen miles east of Phoenix by the sheriff's posse. A fight ensued, in which one of the robbers was killed, another was captured and the third escaped.

CHARGED WITH EXPRESS ROBBERY

Hardin's Trial Has Commenced—He Is Indicted for Stealing \$35,300.

Nashville, Tenn., October 1.—(Special)—The criminal court of Davidson county today took up the case of Charles A. Hardin, Charlton Elrod, Charles Taylor and James Morris, known as the Adams express robbery case. These men are charged with fraudulent breach of trust and embezzlement. Hardin was indicted as the principal, and the others as accessories.

In November, 1892, the post office received at Galveston, Tex., a New York wire found to contain only brown paper. One had contained \$25,000 and the other \$10,000.

They were transmitted from New York to Cincinnati by the Wells-Fargo Company from Cincinnati to New Orleans by the Adams Express Company, and from New Orleans to the post office by the Adams Express Company. Hardin, who was in employ of the Adams Express Company, handled the money from Cincinnati to Nashville, and the prosecution charge that he absconded the money and substituted the brown paper between these two points. He is tried here as it is alleged, the crime was committed in this city.

"The other defendants are charged with being accessories in having conspired with Elrod and shared in the proceeds."

The indictment contains two charges and seven counts. Counsel for the defense said that the prosecution be made to elect upon which charge the defendants should be tried. Judge Anderson overruled the motion.

The rest of the day was consumed in selecting the jury. The taking of evidence will begin in the morning.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Connecticut Does Not Seem to Have Many Democrats This Year.

New Haven, Conn., October 1.—Elections for the choice of town clerks and justices of the peace, and for the purpose of voting on the liquor question, were held today in the various towns throughout the state, while in Norwich and New London city offices were balloted for. Much interest is attached to the election from the fact that the A. P. A. has taken a prominent part in the campaign.

Mr. Charles R. Crisp was in the city today on private business for his father, Speaker Crisp. He left for Georgia tonight to cast his vote for the state ticket.

MR. ARMOUR WANTS AN ISLAND.

He Is Said to Have Offered \$1,000,000 for the Jekyl Island.

Brunswick, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—It is rumored that the Jekyl Island Club has been offered \$1,000,000 for the clubhouse and island, near Brunswick, by Phil D. Armour, of Brunswick, a member of the club, said today: "There is a standing offer of \$1,000,000 for the island and improvements. The members of the club have been discussed by the club, but no definite decision has been made. The Jekyl Island Club is a regularly chartered corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia, and as such all the stockholders will have a vote on the question of sale. The master has not decided yet, as no vote has been taken.

Referring to the action of the state democratic convention in adopting its platform at Dallas, he says:

"The state platform adopted at Dallas contained no expression of the party as to the ratio of coinage, nor as to the quantity of gold and silver to be coined, except it was to be determined by the coinage law of 1873."

"The party plank stronger and more explicit, for it demands not only coinage without distinction of the two metals, but also coinage of gold and silver, and paper resting upon coinage, substantially as defined in the national platform of 1884 and 1888."

Coming down to the national platform of 1888, he says that it makes the same demand as the state platform, but adds that the state democratic convention has decided to support the coinage of both metals.

Throughout its career it authorized utterances have demanded a currency of gold and silver, and paper resting upon coinage, substantially as defined in the national platform of 1884 and 1888."

The Globe yarn mill spinners did not return to work and a meeting of the union is to be held tomorrow morning to act on their case and on "other matters" supposed to be the report of Saturday's conference. The weavers have sent out ten collectors to collect aid from people in the New England states and about fifteen collectors are at work among the business men in this city. The weavers have issued an appeal to the textile and other workers throughout the New England states for financial assistance and hope to meet with a hearty response.

PROPOSITIONS of the Masseters.

Holyoke, Mass., October 1.—A committee of strikers employed at the German mills met Agent Maur this morning and were given a statement of the basis on which the company would take back the strikers as follows: Wages to be increased 10 per cent (this is one-half of the reduction of February, 1892), and the rents of the company's houses will be reduced one-half, which is also one-half of the reduction made in February. The mill will be opened tomorrow morning if the offer is accepted.

Some time later a telegram was received from Emperor William in which his majesty declared that such a measure would be adopted in accordance with the needs of the state democratic convention.

The seven week's strike has been suspended.

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ANOTHER THEATER.

Atlanta Is to Have a New One to Rival the Grand.

THE EDGEWOOD IS TO BE TORN DOWN

Henry Grunewald Is Backing the Enterprise—The House Is to Be Called the New Lyceum.

A deal which will cut a great big figure in the theatrical situation in the south and will mean a great deal in many ways to the people of Atlanta was consummated here last evening.

By it the Edgewood Avenue theater goes out of existence and the New Lyceum takes its place.

And, if the plans of the men back of the enterprise do not miscarry, it means practically another first-class theater for Atlanta.

The man at the head of the new enterprise is one of the best known managers in America. Mr. Henry Greenwall has for years owned the Grand at New Orleans, and, in addition to that, has owned or controlled all the principal houses in Texas. He is also president of the American theatrical exchange, one of the leading booking concerns of the country—is, short, a man of wealth and prominence in the theatrical affairs of the country. It is he who has leased the Edgewood Avenue, and his contract with the owner calls for a complete change, an enlargement of the present structure and its being made thoroughly first-class in every respect. These changes are to be made, and the theater under its new name and management will be ready by the first of May.

How It Was Brought About.

Mr. Henry Greenwall came in from New Orleans yesterday at noon. He had been preceded, by a few hours, by Mr. Will A. McConnell, manager of the American theatrical exchange, of which Mr. Greenwall is president.

At the same time there came to the city a gentleman who formerly lived here, and who is no stranger—Mr. T. H. Bowles, of Milwaukee and New Orleans. Mr. Bowles owns the Edgewood Avenue theater property; and the simultaneous presence here of these three gentlemen was all that was necessary to start the rumor that something was in the air, theatrically. There was talk of an entirely new theater; there was talk of a purchase of the Edgewood, and there was all sorts of talk.

Last night the negotiations came to a head, and a deal for the property was closed. Today Lawyer Charles A. Read will draw up the formal papers.

Mr. McConnell Tells What It Is. One of the best known men in the theatrical business is Mr. Will McConnell. As manager of a number of big attractions he jumped into well-deserved prominence by his excellent business qualities and his unique advertising methods. When it was announced that he had given up "the road" and had taken up the booking end of the business his friends were credulous. They wouldn't believe it at first, but he fooled them, and he has made the American theatrical exchange one of the leading institutions of its kind.

"Yes, the deal has been completed," said he at the Aragon last night, "and it means that Atlanta is to be given another splendid theater. We believe in Atlanta, the best and most progressive city of the south, there is room for two first-class theaters and we propose to make the New Lyceum—that is the name chosen for it—thoroughly first-class in every respect."

"For several weeks," continued Mr. McConnell, "Mr. Greenwall has had his eye on Atlanta. He had no particular desire to come here, but when Mr. DeGraw went into the Klaw & Erlanger scheme, turning his bookings over to that firm, he had, in self-defense, to come here. He began negotiations with Mr. Bowles and the result is a ten-year lease of the property. Under the terms of it Mr. Bowles will make changes that will cost him \$40,000 or \$50,000. Herbert Mathews will be retained as local manager. That, in brief, is the whole story."

Mr. Bowles Confirms It.

Mr. Bowles confirmed this statement of the situation.

"Yes," said he, "the details of the lease have all been arranged and the changes will be made at once. While I have been away from Atlanta for several years, I am still an enthusiastic believer in her present and her future and I know that there is room here for two first-class theaters. There is no man in the country better able to give Atlanta fine attractions than Mr. Greenwall and I am sure the change will be one that will be a benefit to the city."

Mr. Bowles resides in Milwaukee and New Orleans. He is one of the most prominent insurance men in the country, controlling several states as general agent of the Mutual Life. He bought the Edgewood avenue property several years ago.

"It has paid quite a handsome interest on my investment," continued Mr. Bowles, "and there was no reason for the change on that score. But I felt that the growth of Atlanta warranted another first-class house playing the finest attractions, and I believe, is Mr. Greenwall's idea."

The Row in the South.

Mr. Greenwall went, at some length, into the reasons that induced him to secure an Atlanta theater.

"Mr. DeGraw and I have always been friends, and I had no desire to come into

The Magic Touch

of Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pill cure liver ill, constipation, rheumatism, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

HE IS VINDICATED.

Mr. John Boileau, of Bibb County, is Fully Exonerated.

HOW THE INTERPOLATIONS OCCURRED

The Clerks Began Engrossing the Bill Before the Assembly Had Finished Amending It—The Report.

Macon, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—The committee that has been investigating the charges made against John T. Boileau by W. A. Huff of tampering with the public records by making certain changes in Macon's new charter bill at the last session of the legislature, rendered its report to-night. The committee was in session several days and made a visit to Atlanta to examine the records in the case.

The committee's report completely exonerates Mr. Boileau of any tampering with the records or any wrong doing whatsoever in connection with the case. The report is an absolute vindication of him. The committee's report will carry special weight because of the character of the men making it.

One member of the committee was Charles K. Kibbe, ex-state senator and ex-judge of the superior court. Judge Kibbe has had considerable legislative experience and was one of the committee that went to New York to investigate the Seney-Clews bond scandal in the Bureau of Administration. The second member of the committee is Walter B. Hill, a man of eminent in the law and of the highest personal character.

The third member is B. L. Willingham, one of Macon's most highly esteemed citizens and leading business men. These men were selected because of their high standing in the community, because they are not easily swayed to believe no identification with local political factions. The report is the absolute confidence of the community for ability, integrity, truth and fair-mindedness. They were selected by the board of public works to make the investigation.

Mr. Boileau Demanded an Investigation.

Mr. Frank Cox, the scenic artist and architect, came up from New Orleans with Mr. Greenwall. The remodeling of the theater will be in his hands. He will adopt the Spanish renaissance style of architecture, and says the house when completed will be as pretty as any house in the south. The theater will be greatly increased in size. The vacant part of the present lot will be included in the new building, which will be three stories high, with a balcony and gallery, a handsome lobby and foyer. The interior will be all white and gold.

Mr. Cox built the new Grand at Galveston for Mr. Greenwall, and that is pronounced a beautiful house. The New Lyceum will have a greatly increased seating capacity. The plan shows 130 seats more on the ground floor than heretofore.

Atlanta a Fine "Show" Town.

"Will Atlanta stand two theaters?" Mr. McConnell was asked.

"I have no doubt of it, none in the world," was his reply. "Atlanta is a better show town than St. Paul, Minneapolis, Memphis, Louisville or Nashville, all of which have two, three or more first-class houses. There may not be so much in it for the theaters, but there is enough, and first-class attractions can always count on a good business wherever they play. When we open the New Lyceum, on May 30, you will see that it will not only be first-class, but it will be the finest attraction."

It is the intention of the new management to open with some prominent star, and then follow with a strong summer opera company.

Mr. DeGraw Is Not Worried.

"There is nothing for me to say," was Mr. DeGraw's reply to a reporter who asked him his views on the deal. And beyond that, nothing.

But he smiled as if there was nothing in it to make him lose sleep. If he had anything of a worried look, it was hidden under the smile.

Royal Leads All.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest awards at all the great international and state fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

The judge of awards on baking powder at the late Chicago fair, Professor H. W. Wiley, writes that the important claims of other companies that they received the highest award for strength and purity are false; that no such awards were given.

SENATOR WALSH IN HOUSTON.

He Makes Strong Democratic Arguments and Gets a Fine Reception.

Fort Valley, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—This has been a great day for democracy and old Houston. Senators Walsh and Gordon and Speaker Crisp all met here this morning at the Harris house, where a few hours were spent in shaking hands with the voters. Senator Gordon and Speaker Crisp went to Butler to give the people of Taylor county a farewell address.

A special train conveyed Senator Walsh and a delegation of Fort Valley people, including Hon. C. G. Gray and Hon. A. S. Giles, to Perry, where a large number of Houston's best people were assembled to greet the new senator.

At 10 o'clock Judge Hardeman adjourned court and the house was filed to hear Georgia's new senator. He was introduced by Hon. A. S. Giles in a clear pointed speech of five minutes. Senator Walsh was greeted with applause and for two hours held his audience spell-bound and thoroughly demonstrated his acquaintance with national affairs and his familiarity with the political questions of the day. The people were impressed with the fact that he is a working senator and that he has spent his life in the service of the people.

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MRS. LILEY'S SLAYER

The Murderer Shot by Detective Sturgis, of Thomson, Confesses.

SAYS HE MURDERED MRS. LILEY

Mr. Sturgis Writes to The Constitution of the Confession.

IS HE THE GUILTY MAN?

The Story That Mr. Sturgis Tells of the Tragedy—The Confession Said to Have Been Made in May.

The mysterious murder of Mrs. Jane Liley has been solved at last it seems.

In a tragic way the details of the fearful crime which so long has puzzled astute officers and experienced detectives, have come to light.

Several weeks ago a dying desperado, at Thomson, Ga., in the agony of a deathbed confession, gave the graphic story of his life. He was many times a murderer, but the self-confessed killing of the old lady who lived near West End was the fearful climax to his daring career.

"I killed her," he said, "and got all the money. That is why I ran away down here."

In a letter to The Constitution received yesterday, Mr. A. E. Sturgis, of Thomson, Ga., gave the account of the negro's confession.

Mr. Sturgis is a well-known citizen of McDowell county. He once represented that county in the legislature, and has occupied several positions of trust. He has the reputation of being one of the boldest men in that section of country, and that spirit of recklessness has often led him into fierce encounters. Recently he has figured in the role of detective, and in that capacity has done valuable work.

Some weeks ago Sturgis got hold of a clue which caused him to believe that two noted criminals, wanted in Alabama and other places, for murder, were hiding out near Thomson. He located them in an old house near a swamp, and one night started out to make the capture.

In some way the desperados heard of his approach. Sturgis was walking cautiously along the side of the swamp when suddenly a shot rang out before him and a pistol ball whizzed by his ear.

He fell forward on his face just as another shot was fired. Thinking that he was dead the negro rushed out from behind a tree and started down the path. Sturgis as the man came towards him, rose quickly and fired. The desperado dropped in his tracks. He was not dead, however, and was thoroughly conscious when removed to the house.

He was informed by the doctors that he could not live, and a penitential mood followed. He told about several desperate robberies, which he had committed in Alabama. From that state he said he came to Georgia, heading for Atlanta. He stayed in this place for some time and it was then that he planned to kill Mrs. Liley. It was one dark night early in May. He knew that no one was at home and entered the house stealthily. The old lady did not dream of the approach of danger. Suddenly he sprang upon her. She made some resistance and grabbing a pair of tongs, lay by the heart, the man grappled the neck of the old lady between the forks and pressed them together with fearful force. She was slain and it did not require an unusual amount of strength to choke her to death.

Quickly the man got what money was in the room and made his escape. For several days he loafed around Atlanta, afterwards turning his course further south. He was said to have a companion in crime equally as desperate.

"He had \$300 or \$700 the Tuesday before he was killed," says Mr. Sturgis in the letter, "and he said he left it with a negro near me. It was his coat. I found this coat with a hole made in it by a nail ball, which ball was in him when he was killed. The negro with whom he had left the coat was seen with over \$100 on his person, but the gentleman he farmed with objected to my trying to get the money to catch him."

In his letter Mr. Sturgis says that there were others who heard the confession of the negro as he told of the murder of the old lady. Mr. Sturgis thought little of the confession until he saw that Myers was a son of a killer.

The murder of Mrs. Jane Liley occurred the first week in May. It was one of the most horrible as well as one of the most mysterious ever committed in the state. It was found that she had been choked to death with a large pair of iron tongs. Since then, close to the scene of the crime, have been found and all attempts to fix the crime on any one have been futile.

The confession of the murderer in Thomson is unexpected and has many interesting features.

Slocum's OZONIZED Cod Liver Oil With Guaiacol

Why is it we have added Ozone and Guaiacol to our Cod Liver Oil, which has been used with favorable results for many years by consumptives? It is because we want to do all we can to cure this disease.

Ozonized
to replace with ozone the oxygen lost by the body in digesting the oil.

Guaiacol
added to increase the appetite—something a consumptive must have.

Pleasant to take. A perfect remedy for consumption.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free. Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

John W. Phillips for city clerk, the first office he ever asked for from the people.

Charles F. Rice for city clerk; vote for him.

CONVICTS MUTINY.

Forty Prisoners at Waycross Refuse to Go to Work.

THEY WANT THEIR OLD BOSS BACK

The New One Does Not Suit Them, and They Declare that They Will Not Have Him.

Waycross, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—Forty of the state convicts engaged by the Waycross Lumber Company at Walthertown refused this morning to go to work and defend the guards. They had a few axes and tools in their possession with which they kept the guards at a safe distance.

There was general dissatisfaction among them because a new boss had been put over them, and the old one had been sent away.

Johnson, the superintendent of the company, arrived at the camp shortly after the men had commenced their strike, and was told that the convicts were armed with axes and tools in their possession with which they kept the guards at a safe distance.

John Johnson wanted to reason with the leaders of the strike, and walked bravely into the crowd, although he saw that the convicts were desperately mad and were not to be treated harshly.

The ring leaders of the trouble began to make complaints against Johnson, the new boss, and told Captain Johnson that if Gary, the old boss, had been retained, every convict would have gone to work today as usual. They said that they would not go to work unless they were paid more than the regular masters.

Moreover, they said, that if he was not brought back and any attempt was made to force them to work under Youmans, they would resist with violence, and that Youmans probably would receive personal injury.

The day before, Captain Johnson and Captain Watson were in a dilemma. Only about twenty convicts went to work today and business was at a standstill at the mill. The trouble among the convicts, it is said, was instigated by a few desperate white convicts.

Captain Johnson wired the superintendent of state convicts to send Major Black to the camp.

Until he comes there will be no adjustment of affairs at the camp. The camp has employed convict labor for two years, and until now there has been no trouble with them.

A POPULIST WITHDRAWS.

He Was Ineligible and the Democrats Found It Out.

Cuthbert, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—H. C. Newton, the popular nominee for the house, is out of the race. Mr. Newton came to Cuthbert on Saturday evening and was told that he would not be eligible to run for Congress.

The democratic leaders, however, were not so sure. They wired to Major Black to come to Cuthbert on Monday morning, and he did so. Until he comes there will be no adjustment of affairs at the camp.

With hard work the democrats ought to get a majority of the total vote of the district.

Such would have a splendid effect upon the congressional election. But whether the democrats or populists will get a majority of the total vote of the district is not yet known.

Newton was one of the men who put a lot of questions to Colonel Atkinson when he made his speech at the Populist meeting.

Colonel Atkinson remarked that he might be called ineligible.

Newton's supporters, however, said he was not ineligible.

Newton's supporters,

BY SUN TIME.

That is the Legal Time in Georgia and Will Regulate the Election.

POLLS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUN TIME
The Closing Days Are Lively
Throughout the State.

POPULISTS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS

To Control the Colored Vote, and Are
Boasting of Their Success—Some Facts
of Interest to All Democrats

The polls throughout Georgia will be open tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock.

And that means 7 o'clock—sun time!

It is very important, indeed, that every democrat in Georgia should realize this, and the democratic managers be especially on the alert on this point. This is due to a decision of the supreme court, which has said that "sun" time is the legal time in this state.

"It is very important, indeed," said Chairman Clay yesterday, "that the democrats of the state, and especially the election managers, should bear in mind the fact that sun time is the legal time in the state, and that the polls will be opened by sun time. The actions of the populists in sending out duplicate election blanks shows that they are ready to take any step to capture the polls, and there is danger that unless the democrats are very careful and are on hand promptly to capture the polls may succeed in capturing the polls. They may talk all they choose about their action being simply in order to secure fair elections, but their actions in the counties where they were in control two years ago show that they will resort to anything in order to carry the election their way.

"It is very essential that the democrats should be on their guard everywhere, and it is also essential to the peace and prosperity of the state that we poll the largest democratic vote which we possibly can. For that reason, I urge it upon every democrat in Georgia, that he vote early and do all in his power to aid the ticket.

"I have heard some talk of scratching this candidate or that candidate. I sincerely hope that nothing of the kind will be done. Democrats who are true democrats should vote the ticket without a scratch; and the good people of the state must realize that the welfare of Georgia demands the success of democracy. In other words, democratic rule means prosperity to the state; a popular victory would be the gravest kind of a disaster. While we do not believe that such a victory is possible, still the question which presents itself to every good citizen, white and colored, is simply as I have put it: A democratic victory means prosperity, a populist victory would be a blow from which Georgia could not recover. It is with each voter to say for himself which condition of affairs he prefers. He must answer it for himself just as if he were answering it for the entire state, and if the good citizens of Georgia answer it, as I know they will, the result will be an overwhelming democratic success."

But to bring that event about, every democrat must do his duty and his full duty. I hope to see populism buried under the same sort of a majority as it was two years ago."

The Grand Windup.

Today, tomorrow and then—great democratic rejoicing.

For tomorrow is election day, and the strife and turmoil of the state campaign will be at an end. And it will end in a great victory for the democratic ticket—that there can be no doubt.

It has been said time and again that the democrats of Georgia never do any real work until the last few days of a campaign. Whether they worked early in this campaign or not, they have certainly done a great deal during the past week, and yesterday, today and tomorrow will find them doing the crowning work of all.

Of course, dealing in majorities is a very uncertain thing for prophets or aspiring prophets, and the democratic leaders are not talking majorities these days. They feel, however, that with the kind of work today and tomorrow which has been done the last week that their state ticket will pull off practically as large a majority as two years ago. While the populists may perhaps have gained some strength in some localities, they have unquestionably lost in others, and the latest advices are most encouraging.

The Populist Leaders and the Negroes.

The populists are making desperate efforts to capture the colored vote, and there is no depth,广度, to which they will go in this effort. The latest news is that a circular which they are scattering broadcast over the state, which they endeavor to make appear as having been sent out from democratic headquarters! It is, of course, a forgery. Nothing of the kind was ever written by a democrat, much less was there such a thing as a circular from democratic headquarters.

The matter was brought to the attention of the state committee yesterday through the following telegram from Hon. C. H. Brand, of Lawrenceville, to Chairman Clay:

"Lawrenceville, Ga., September 20.—To Hon. A. S. Clay: Populists are circulating a circular purporting to come from democratic headquarters, and written to democratic, which says that negroes and negro women can't be fit for a democrat or a democrat; get to the damned fools drunk, and vote them any way, and ending off by saying, 'We are here to get you.' We can get out a circular over your signature denying and denouncing it." C. H. BRAND."

Speaker Clay Brings It a Forger.

In speaking of the circular, Mr. Clay said: "It is an infamous forgery and a lie upon its face. The men at democratic headquarters don't feel that way about the negro, and if they did, it would be the height of folly and imbecility to send out such a circular."

"The circular is issued by the populists in the name of the democratic party on the eve of the election, and it goes to the democratic headquarters, and deserves the condemnation of all honest men."

"It's just like the circular in regard to Mr. Atkinson swindling Mrs. Rowe out of her farm, and about him whipping the negro woman. They are all got out just before the election in hopes that they will not be time for them to be answered. Such campaign methods are contemptible, and prove that the men engaged in them are unworthy of the respect of the decent people of this state. Men who will print such falsehoods on the eve of the election cannot be trusted, and they deserve to be repudiated by every honest voter in Georgia."

"Such slanders in the form of circulars as have been broadcasted over the state to injure Mr. Atkinson and the democratic ticket will be rebuked at the polls next Wednesday."

Chairman Berner, of the campaign com-

mittee, also denounced the circular as an infamous falsehood.

A Friend of the Colored Man.

At the time the telegram was received one of the best known colored carpenters in Atlanta, Young McKay, was at headquarters, where he had gone to tender his services. According to him, he had told Colonel Atkinson. McKay placed himself at the disposal of Chairman O'Neill, of the Young Men's Democratic League executive committee, and offered to do anything he could to aid the cause.

"I do this," said he, "simply because I know the negro man, and I know what he is and always has been the friend of the colored man. I have had dealings with him and have known him for a number of years, and every colored man in Georgia whom he will endorse what I say. I intended to remain quiet and simply vote for the colored man, but don't let me particular care for him, for when I saw such an effort being made to fool the colored folks and injure Colonel Atkinson by misrepresenting him, I could not remain quiet. As between the democrats and the populists, it seems to me that every Georgia negro ought to vote with the democrats, and who are friends to him."

Charles F. Rice Fully Answered.

The stories about the alleged whipping up of Colonel Atkinson is said to have given a negro woman, and the attempt to show that this was a case of persecution and hardship, are still being circulated by the populists.

Just like the Rowe case, these are very certain to react upon the people who are using them. The answers made to these charges are full and complete. Here are the affidavits bearing on the case:

"Georgia, Coweta County.—Personally, I am a negro man. I am a carpenter in and for said county and state, the undersigned, who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is the father of R. E. Rowe, deceased, and that he is the son of H. C. T. Kithes, that W. Y. Atkinson severely chastised in 1892. The charge is untrue, both as to date and the manner in which he did it, and the colored man is interested. The real facts are as follows:

About thirteen years ago my daughter, Mary, was employed in Mr. Atkinson's family. She was a maid in the upper court, in and for said county and state, the undersigned, who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is the father of R. E. Rowe, deceased, and that he is the son of H. C. T. Kithes, that W. Y. Atkinson severely chastised in 1892. The charge is untrue, both as to date and the manner in which he did it, and the colored man is interested. The real facts are as follows:

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A QUARTET OF FIVES.

October, November, December and January
Cotton Drops into the Five Column.

THE DECLINE CAUSED BY DISGUST

The Bears Had Control of the Stock Market Yesterday—The Visible Supply Causes Weakness in Wheat.

On last Saturday October and November deliveries sold below \$50 on the New York cotton exchange. The same months last October 12 and 13 opened respectively, the former selling as low as \$53 and the latter at \$54.

It was thought by some, in the cotton trade, that Saturday's figures were sufficiently low to warrant a reaction, or if not a reaction a steeper one, and perhaps cause an inclination on the part of outsiders to enter the market and purchase for investment.

On this side of the water the people who generally purchase for investment did not appear at the cotton exchange. In Liverpool the sales of cotton on the spot were 15,000 bales at a reduction of 3-2d. During all of last week sales there were from 10,000 to 14,000 bales.

The arrival market in Liverpool opened easily yesterday with a fair demand but at a decline of 3-6d. The closing was steady at a recovery of about 1/2 point; tone barely steady.

The New York market for cotton futures opened an hour earlier yesterday morning, which gave the bears sixty minutes of time in which to add two more months to the 5c column, and at the close October and November were not as lonesome as at the close on Saturday.

The market opened at a decline of 295 points, after which there was a feeble rally of some 465 points, December selling as high as 6.02 and January at 6.07. But that was all. The market closed at 5.53 and 5.50 o'clock prices began to sag. December broke rapidly to 5.50 and January to 5.56. October, November and December closed at about the lowest of the day and all well below 6c.

Spot cotton in New York was marked down 1-16c yesterday, making middling 5c. with the tone quiet; sales 2,215. On this day last year middling was quoted in New York at 8-16c.

The sales of spot cotton at the United States ports yesterday footed up at a total of 9,331 bales at a decline of 5c at Galveston, Norfolk, Savannah and Baltimore and 1-16c at New Orleans and Charleston.

The interior spot markets were also weaker and declined from 1-16c to 5c.

Middling in Atlanta was quoted in Atlanta yesterday at 5c, against 7c on the same day last year.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Active Stocks Went and Lower.

Sugar led the Decline.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The bears had control of the market for stocks today, and the way was now in their advantage of the situation. The usual special attention given to American Sugar, Western Union, Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul, and made quite an impression on prices. Sugar declined from 53c to 52c, Western Union from 87c to 86c, Burlington and Quincy from 72c to 71c, St. Paul from 62 to 61c, dividend of 2 per cent, and so on. This increase, the low prices for products and the scarcity of bills explain the strength of exchange and the fact that demand sterling advanced at a time when it should be on the decline."

Closing Stock Review.

NEW YORK.—The active room traders took the hint and got into the hammering. Some long stock was dislodged, but as the manipulators tried to cover outstanding contracts in St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy, there was a sharp and pronounced rally.

Started suddenly to a succession of rails and there was little resistance shown, the brokers representing controlling interests sold out, the stock they bought in the early hours.

Chicago Gas was comparatively steady, but as the greater part of the various short interests had been eliminated, traders were willing to sell the stock for a turn.

There was a decided drop down on matched orders, and the shorts made no headway in dislodging long stock.

Western Union's weakness was attributed to liquidation of the whole Connor pool and to the bold manipulative tactics of a prominent trader.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Summarized Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: The demand for actual in Liverpool today reached the highest point since the opening of the market. The offers of cotton from the south are more than that market can stand, hence prices for futures there are decidedly easier and considerably lower than those in Liverpool. The trade is so firmly impressed with the belief that the crop is an enormous one that they refuse to entertain anything but the most favorable reports. The market operations, influenced by these views, are towards lower prices. Before noon the predictions which have been issued for so long a time were revised, and the market was very sold at 6 cents per pound. During the afternoon the market was easy and prices declined under the sway of selling by a large local operator. The close of the market was weak at the lowest prices of the day and from 12:04 p.m. on Saturday.

The market closed weak and 1/4 to 2% per cent lower on the day. Sugar suffered the greatest loss. Total sales were 200,000 shares.

The bond market was weak.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$75,944,000; currency, \$62,644,000.

Middle of Oct. can earn at 1 per cent; last loan at 1/2 per cent offered at 1; prime mercantile paper, 4-1/2% per cent.

Bar silver, 63¢.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485/4-485/4 for 60 days, and 489/4-489/4 for demand; posted rates 485/4-485/4 for commercial bills, 484/4-485/4. Government bonds, firm.

Railroad bonds, dull.

Silver at the board, 63¢.

The following are closing prices:

Miller Pac. 53c

U.S. Steel & Co. 71c

Sugar Refinery 56c

Am. Sugar Co. 63c

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe ... 103

Burlington & O. & W. 50c

Canada Pac. 64c

Norfolk & Western 74c

St. Louis & San Fran. 42c

C. & Q. 72c

Northwestern 102c

Richmond Terminal 14c

New York & N. H. 30

St. Louis & San Fran. 13c

Western Union 87c

Missouri Pacific 26c

St. L. & S. F. 11c

Calif. & Pacific Fed. 9c

A. T. & S. F. 6c

Louisville and Nash. 55c

Pacific Coast 18c

St. Paul 50c

Rock Island 60c

St. Louis & San Fran. 71c

Chi. & N. W. 65c

Ains' & Son's Refinery 58c

Am. Cotton Oil Co. 51c

General Electric 55c

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TOM WATSON SPEAKS

The Wily Populist Colonel Rallying His Followers for the Fight.

THEY ARE IN THE LAST DITCH

The Speaking Was All Done by Mr. Watson—He Defended Populists, and as Usual, Attacked Democracy.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson spoke at DeGrove's opera house last night to a crowded house, and for nearly three hours made vigorous attacks upon what the democratic party had both done and not done. There was an audience of perhaps 1,800 people. Colonel J. N. Bateman introduced the speaker.

Mr. Watson's speech was one characteristic of him, and his style, as usual, was exceedingly vigorous. He spent no small amount of the three hours explaining what was in the populist platform and what it meant. He compared the state platform of the populists to that of the democrats, and the national platforms of the two parties in the same manner. He railed at the democratic party about the tariff and silver questions and stood in the light as one who was willing to messiah one party and infect another.

Mr. Watson began speaking early, as early as 7 o'clock, and from the beginning had a large audience. After leading up to the time of the day, he took up various charges that he claimed had been made by democrats. He said that the democrats had charged the populists with indulging in vagaries and trying to spend all the money in the treasury. The ho—“We do not care to do the proper thing so do,” said Mr. Watson, “is to judge the parties by their platform and not by individual vagaries. I hold the democratic party responsible for the acts of its president, its house and its senate—their official acts only. I don't believe a good man will save a bad platform.”

At that point Mr. Watson referred to the letter of Mr. John Temple Graves and gave plentiful praise declaring that he believed it came from the heart and was a direct indication to all true men as to how they should vote. He read extracts from Mr. Graves's card, also, and commented upon it.

Takes Up the Platform.

Mr. Watson then began his task of defending the populist platform and of placing his own construction upon its various and numerous planks. He started by saying that it declared out and out against all lawlessness, particularly such offenses as lynchings, whitecapping and kluxching.

“Mr. Clay,” said he, “has sent out a card quoting a republican in a speech in a republican convention, declaring that the populists were not outspoken for the upholding of the Constitution.”

The populists then occupied Mr. Watson's attention. He declared that they were wrong; that there should be no free passes and that all alike should pay, since the poor man was made to pay for himself and the passerby. Many democratic papers, he declared, were against the free pass system, but that the populists never placed this condemnation in their platform because the people that made the platform usually rode on free passes. The New York convention, he claimed, had condemned the free pass system, and that what was good enough for New York was good enough for Georgia.

Mr. Watson then paid his respects to the many elected and un-elected officers. He said that every officer of the people should be elected by the people.

“That's one of the reasons,” vehemently declared Mr. Watson, “why reform is always knocking at the door of the senate and fails to gain entrance. The men in the senate usually occupy seats purchased for them by the oil trust, sugar trust or some other trust. I can prove this by a democrat and more than one. Cleveland has said so.”

At this some one yelled, “Hurrah for Cleveland,” and there was cheering for a few seconds. Mr. Watson exclaiming: “Let's go with the procession, boys. You're bollering now, but I'll do the most of it.”

Mr. Watson then said that he was sorry and declared that all officers should be salaried; that there were instances where a solicitor received more than a supreme court judge. He jumped upon the convict lease system and said that the state owed it to Christianity and civilization to change this. He said that he believed it to be wrong for the state to farm its sovereign power to a commercial agent, since the individuals and corporations wanted nothing of the convicts but all the work they could get out of them.

“I believe in the payment of teachers by the month and the furnishing of primary schoolbooks to the children of Georgia.”

On the subject of schools Mr. Watson went into a lengthy dissertation. He said, in one instance, that Mr. Atkinson had declared that this was a soap bubble scheme and that it would take \$800,000 to purchase the books. Mr. Watson disagreed. In fact, Mr. Watson believed that \$200,000 was a sum sufficient to purchase all the books necessary. He described his plan in great detail.

National Platform of the Populists.

The national platform of the populists was discussed next by the speaker. He stated that it had been endorsed by Hon. C. L. Moses, Governor W. J. Northen and General John B. Gordon, General Gordon taking issue with the subtreasury plank. Mr. Watson said, however, that General Gordon was in favor of building a warehouse large enough to hold all the cotton raised in Georgia.

For some time Mr. Watson explained the national platform of the populists and then drew into the causes of the depression.

“Before the war with the South, Watson, ‘there were no kinds of currency—paper and gold.’ The republicans anticipated this situation, since the money power was back of them. They forced out of circulation many of the greenbacks, and issued bonds, all the time working towards a single standard with John Sherman and Bayard, a Democrat, married together. The people rose up and the democrats cried out for free silver. But the republicans again were in power and cut off the money still further, but loosened the strings by buying silver at a rate of \$4,000,000 per month with legal tender notes.

When Mr. Watson finished there were calls for boos and hollers, which were being sat in a box, but these rapidly changed into cries of “Graves!—Graves!” which were kept up some time.

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

Shawknit
TRADE MARK

ON THE TOE
Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well

They are the only half hose constructed in accordance with

The Shape of the Human Foot.

They contain no bunches, no perceptible seam, nothing to annoy, and are made of the best quality of worsted machinery and by the best skilled labor.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Company, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Atlanta Dealers.

sep 20-26—Sun tues 8 a.m.

Vote for John W. Phillips for city clerk, a resident taxpayer for twenty-two years and a man that the people can depend upon.

Charles F. Rice, popular candidate for city clerk.

ISRAEL BLESSED.

Rabbi Reich Denies That a Curse Is Upon the Nation.

SERMON AT THE SYNAGOGUE YESTERDAY

He Says the Jews Were Scattered on the Days of Jeremiah—The Jewish New Year Is Celebrated.

CITY NOTES.

At the Jewish synagogue yesterday morning Rabbi Reich began the New Year of the Hebrew calendar by refusing, in a mild though effective manner, the charge that Israel was scattered by reason of her refection of the Saviour and that, in consequence of this fact, the curse of God was upon the nation.

A large congregation was present, including a number of gentiles, who had caught the rumor that Rabbi Reich was going to discuss the charge of the Christian world with reference to the Jews' dispersion.

The following is a full synopsis of the discourse:

At this season of the year, in every synagogue where Israelites are congegrated to observe this solemn feast, that portion of the Torah is read in which God promised Abraham that “in his seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed”—Genesis xxii: 18.

This divine promise we find repeated and strengthened in holy writ.

When Balak, the king of Moab, became afraid of the people of Israel when passing his country towards the promised land he sent for the heathen prophet Balaam to come and curse the Hebrews. But to the Lord's great glory, Balaam did not curse them instead of cursing them he was obliged to bless them. And when beholding them in their state of union and harmony he burst out with that memorable exclamation as narrated in the twenty-third chapter of Numbers:

“Behold,” said the heathen. “I have received a commandment to bless; and I have seen that you cannot resist.”

“How goodly are the tents of Jacob and thy dwelling places, O Israel!” * * *

I called thee to curse mine enemies, and behold, thou hast altogether blessed them three times.”

But Balaam replied: “If Balak would give me this house full of silver and gold; I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord, but what the Lord saith that shall stand.”

We must, however, bear in mind that the prophet, who was a preacher at the same time, was too willing and ready to curse, but his ass would not carry him, as she saw an angel of the Lord standing in the way with his sword drawn.

Three times that poor animal got a beating from the preacher because she refused to carry him on such a mean errand.

Who do you think had more sense, the preacher or the mule?

Ah, my friends, history repeats itself! Some false prophets even today would insist that the people of Israel are cursed—that “God's displeasure is resting upon them.” They dare to dispute God's God covenant with Abraham and his seed; they would curse where God's eternal will to blessed.

“Curse not this people, for it is blessed”—Numbers, 22: 12.

The story of Balaam and his ass is an old one; it occurred more than 3,000 years ago. God's ways and thoughts are mysterious. That small nation called Israel is a nation that is a block in every nation.

The Egyptians were afraid of the Jews. The Moabites regarded them as a thorn dangerous to the touch.

Even a powerful Rome found them to be most contemptuous and resentful people.

Say what you will, little as you may believe in miracles, the Jew is still a miracle—the incarnation of courage, endurance and strength.

I hope you will not think my subject ill-timed, and I also hope that none of my Christian friends will misconstrue my intention.

At the outset I desire to say that I keep in highest regard any one's conviction respecting his belief. We will try to attack one another but I find it helps time to our people do not stand still and allow others, who are no better than ourselves to think and act.

To all who haughtily remind us of our shortcomings we must humbly retaliate with the well-meaning advice of one of Israel's sages: “Remove first the beam from thine eye.”

We Jews have been good Christians for a very long time; for ages we have held out our hands to the world, our cheeks to those ever ready to strike, without opening our mouths in reproach or protest. But we are tired of playing the Christian part so long. We are no more modestly bent on the Christian world than they have had their fun long enough, and that they kindly put a stop to their un-Christian performance.

How ridiculous it sounds in our ears to be called “God's chosen people” and the “mother religion” and all that and in the face of all to treat us as if we were outcasts, driven away from the Father's table.

“The Jews are cursed!” “The Jews are God's curse!” “The Jews are God's curse!” Why? Because, answers the modern Balaam, “they would not accept Jesus as their Messiah.”

Was it Jesus that called Himself the Son of the Living God, or the Son of God, or God incarnate? No, a thousand times no! It was one man who fabricated this dogma without the sanction of master or the agreement of the entire living world.

It was this doctrine that caused oceans of human blood to flow and war and desolation to visit many a country. And still He is here and you call the “Prince of Peace” and the “Savior of the world.”

O. Prince and Savior, how many crimes have been committed in the name of your son? How many women have become widows and innocent babes fatherless! Infamous thieves, rascals, torturers, etc., all these were established for the glory of Him who was claimed to be the incarnation of love and peace and forgiveness.

But, says the Christian, “the Jews killed Christ and therefore God punished them.” Supposing they had committed the atrocious deed, should the few of today be responsible for it? Does not your Biblical teacher teach, “the son shall not be held guilty for the sins of the father”? Even the lost will please leave at Constitution office. Liberal reward.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT at 11 Con- street, corner of Peachtree and Broad streets.

FOR SALE—A small farm at Manchester, Ga. A good opportunity to invest. Address A. C. Smith, Griffin, Ga.

sep 20-26—Sun-fri-sun-tue-2st.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Confederate local or city stamps. These stamps were issued by postmasters of various towns in 1860-61, before the regular confederate stamps were issued. They are very scarce and difficult to find and are worth the name of the town and sometimes the name of the postmaster by whom issued. A good collection postage paid. We also buy all denominations of Confederate and Columbian stamps. For full particulars address, with stamp, Box 84, Standard Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga. sep 20-26—Sun-tue-2st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOOK AT THIS—Desiring to invest the capital we now have in other business, our complete stock of general merchandise, in the hope of finding a better field of opportunity.

For those who are interested apply to George H. Moore, 108 P. S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

sep 20-26—Sun-fri-sun-tue-2st.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

HORSES FOR SALE—I have one carabine

horse; a fine pair of bay mares and

the best saddle horses.

Address W. O. Jones' Stables, No. 23 and 25 Forsyth street.

sep 20-26—Sun-tue-2st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE photographic outfit for

good wheel; simple and double tubes,

makes cabinet and stereoscopic pictures.

Address Camera, care Constitution.

LOST.

LOST—On Whitfield, Mitchell streets,

and 125 Peachtree. Return to

J. A. Caldwell and receive reward. 115 Gordon street.

LOST.

Gold glasses, on West End car line;

number of car 113. Finder will please leave at Constitution office. Liberal re-

ward.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—House, good neighborhood, not less than eight rooms; all conveniences; stable, stables, garden, terms. Address Cash, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

AMOSKEAG BRAND SHINGLES are the

best shingles made.

CYPRESS SHINGLES for sale by Atlanta

Lumber Co., 11 South Forsyth St.

sep 20-26—Sun-tue-2st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER, LATHES and shingles. Atlanta

Lumber Company, office 117 South

street, Atlanta, Ga.

sep 20-26—Sun-tue-2st.

FOR SALE—Cypress shingles in carload

lots, delivered in any part of Georgia,

Tennessee and Alabama. Address Mohr-

lell Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala.

sep 20-26—Sun-tue-2st.

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Rent-

ing Agent, 48 North Broad,

Corner Walton St.

Office open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

3-1. Piedmont and Blakely.....\$4.00

3-2. 125 Peachtree and Broad.....\$7.00

3-3. 125 North Avenue.....\$6.00

3-4. 215 Terry, off barracks.....\$6.00

3-5. West

WORK WILL GO ON.

BAD BREAKS
often occur in some articles of jewelry. Watch spring snaps, stone slips out of its setting, ring cracks, or a thousand and one other little accidents happen. It's convenient to know just where you can get all these matters adjusted by skilled workmen, with expedition and at reasonable prices. Put our address in your pocketbook in case of need. J. P. Stevens & Bros., jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

SUIT AGAINST A GUANO COMPANY
Only One Case Tried in Judge Westmoreland's Court Yesterday—The City Court Was Short on Business.

Judge Lumpkin's branch of the superior court was in session yesterday and disposed of a good lot of business. A suit of interest was the petition for an injunction filed by C. L. Golden against J. B. Thompson and J. L. Maddox. Judge Lumpkin, after hearing all the facts in the case, dissolved the temporary restraining order.

It seems that Messrs. Thompson and Maddox are building a large stable on Marietta street, and this property of Mr. Golden's is just where the house on it will be surrounded on all sides except the front by the stables.

Mr. Thompson is building handsome new stables on Marietta street. Mr. Maddox being the contractor. Golden simply occupied as a tenant a small house in which he was conducting his business.

As a tenant the law required sixty days' notice for removal from his place, so he got up his dander to move. In the meantime the walls of various old buildings were being torn down to make room for the new building. While this was in progress a portion of the front wall caved in and fell on Golden's shop. He once secured a temporary restraining order, but this was set aside Saturday, but was again suspended until today.

The defendants claim that they had offered to give Golden another place further up the street, or build him a place further up the street.

Last night work was going on at the place and the house occupied by Golden will be torn down.

In the City Courts.

Both branches of the city court did but little business yesterday and the civil branch will probably be occupied all the week with a damage suit.

Early in the day the criminal branch, Judge Westmoreland presiding, broke down for the lack of ready cases. In fact, only one case was disposed of. In Judge Van Dopp's court the suit of Dennis Gandy against the Atlanta Guano Company was taken up and all the other cases for the week were dropped, as it will occupy a number of days to dispose of this one.

The suit is for damages on account of the plaintiff's wife having been injured in a fall in the defendant's factory to certain of Mr. Wilson's property, and he is prone to regard it as high treason to have a woman be a number of witnesses examined and the suit, if the plaintiff is successful, may be the test case that will make the way for the more important trials. Judge Westmoreland's court was that of Will Lowe, colored, who was charged with larceny from the defense. He was sent to the chain-gang for two months.

Courthouse Cullings.

Lula M. McBride was granted a total divorce yesterday from her husband, K. F. McBride. They were married in 1877 and lived together only two years. She was granted the right to marry again.

The suit of the plaintiff against the city for \$800 damages was taken up in Judge Lumpkin's court yesterday and disposed of. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of \$80.

ATLANTA COLLARS A CONVENTION.

The National Laundrymen's Association Will Meet Here Next Year.

And now it's the laundrymen's convention.

Atlanta has captured all sorts of conventions, and every kind of organization is constantly coming here for its annual gatherings, but the first laundrymen's convention has just been booked. Atlanta gets it next year.

A most enthusiastic convention of the laundrymen's National Association has just adjourned at Rochester, N. Y. Lots of laundrymen were present, and when the important matter of selecting a meeting place for 1896 the delegates had no hesitancy in selecting this city. Several hundred strong the laundrymen will be here during the exposition next year.

Atlanta will be clean, white and clean; there will be nothing stuff about the welcome they will receive.

No up-to-date housekeeper can afford to use any other baking powder than Dr. Price's.

City Comptroller Goldsmith.

A person signing himself "One Who Knows" says Messrs. Holliday and Hardiman "will not make an error that will cause the city to lose interest on \$100,000 for six months." Goldsmith says "I am a member of the finance committee of the city council in 1892 and exonerate Mr. Goldsmith from the charge made."

W. W. BOYD,
H. C. SAWTRELL,
A. J. SHROPSHIRE.

There would be no indigestion in the world, if Angostura Bitters were used by all. Dr. J. G. B. Sleeter & Sons, manufacturers. At all drugists.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, was paper window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta Street. Sends for samples.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and marriedly.

For Rent.

The Arlington, in Gainesville, Ga., the best and best equipped hotel in north Georgia. Apply to C. W. Wilson in the hotel, or the undersigned. A. D. Candler. Oct 30-31.

East Lake Hotel.

The East Lake Company will lease for a term of years the East Lake hotel. Some but not all parties need apply. Must have satisfactory references. For full particulars address T. C. HAMPTON, Secretary, 41 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga. Oct 2-25 their sat

Sweetwater Park hotel is still open.

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Oct 2-25

Vote for John W. Phillips for city clerk, a resident taxpayer for twenty-two years and a man that the people can depend upon.

Charles F. Rice, popular candidate for city clerk.

Home from a Summer Outing North.

Since not a few of my patrons are at a loss where to look for me for professional services, I will take this opportunity to inform the change came about and will be calling at my office, near the junction of Ridge and Capitol avenues, I shall be pleased to serve them promptly in the past, as all old bills to be settled at once. Respectfully yours, D. MOWRY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1894.

ABE FRY,

4 PEACHTREE ST.

THE HANDSOMEST

Line of Fall Fabrics to be found south of New York is at

H. B. ELSTON'S,

THE TAILOR,

3 East Alabama Street. 3

Call and be convinced. He will surely please you.

Sept 27—thru Sat sun mon wed fri sun

OPPIUM and Whiskey Kitchen cured at home with out pain. Book of opium-lancet FREE. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1067, Whitehall St.

W. H. CROGMAN, Secretary.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, (NEURASTHENIA) INSOMNIA, NERVOUS DYSPESIA MELANCHOLIA, AND THE THOUSAND ILLS THAT FOLLOW A DERANGED CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Are Cured by **CEREBRINE**.

THE EXTRACT OF THE BRAIN OF THE OX, PREPARED UNDER THE FORMULA OF

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,

IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOSE, 5 DROPS.

PRICE, PER FLUID OZ. 2 DRAWS. \$2.50.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEND FOR BOOK.
JACOB'S PHARMACY CO., AGENTS FOR ATLANTA.

Fidelity Mutual

Life Association,

ON PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(INCORPORATED 1876.)

Insurance in force.....\$50,000,000
Total losses paid.....2,000,000
Assets over.....2,000,000
Surplus over.....1,000,000
New business, more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.....TERM 10-Year 20-Year
10.....\$10.00 \$11.16 \$11.31
11.....11.01 11.28 11.44
12.....12.02 12.30 12.47
13.....13.03 13.32 13.63
14.....14.04 14.34 14.71
15.....15.05 15.35 15.70
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